

THE DAILY JOURNAL

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1893.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—515 Fourteenth St.

Telephone Calls, 238; Editorial Rooms, 242.

Business Office, 238; Editorial Rooms, 242.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

CASH BY MAIL.

Daily only, one month, \$1.00.

Daily only, three months, \$2.50.

Daily only, one year, \$10.00.

Daily, including Sunday, one year, \$12.00.

Sunday only, one year, \$5.00.

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Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier, 20 cts.

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subscriptions to the

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in

the United States should put on an eight-page paper

a 3-cent postage stamp, on a twenty or sixteen

page paper a two-cent postage stamp. Foreign postage

is usually double that of the United States.

All communications intended for publication in

this paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-

companied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard

de Capisulles.

NEW YORK—Gilley House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA—A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaster

avenue.

CHICAGO—Palmer House.

CINCINNATI—J. B. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

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House.

The chief fault of Republicans is that

they fail to attend the primaries. They

should inaugurate a reform.

A DOLLAR'S worth of silver in a silver

dollar would make a very large coin, but

then, it would be an honest one.

SMALL sums of gold may come from

Europe from time to time, but with a

hostile trade balance the tide must con-

tinue Europeanward.

If any excellent person desires to see

the controlling element of the Demo-

cracy of Indianapolis, let him visit one

of the wards this evening in which there

is a contest.

Is the three or four thousand voters

in Indianapolis who are in full accord

with the principles of the party, and

who have contributed most to its suc-

cess in the past, will attend the pri-

maries an ideal city ticket can be nomi-

nated.

THE Sentinel takes a column to de-

fend in advance the contract for light-

ing the city by which the price is in-

creased from \$60 under a Republican

administration to \$85 under the Sullivan

regime. A defense without an attack is

an apology.

THE national banks have increased

their circulation about \$9,000,000 during

the past two months. This, with the

new coin certificates issued, must go a

long way to offset the export of gold—

all of which shows that money stringen-

cy is entirely artificial.

If the world's fair managers have in-

vited the German Emperor to visit the

exhibition they doubtless have invited

the President of France, and both

should be received with the same hon-

ors. Heretofore the royalty business

has been rather overdone.

No doubt Mr. Cleveland's present ill-

ness has been magnified and exagger-

ated by the sensation-mongers, yet it is

evident that he is not in good health.

His excessive accumulation of fat indi-

cates a condition and tendency which,

if not alarming, at least call for timely

measures to arrest.

The Pope announces that Christopher

Columbus will soon be beatified. This

means that he will be pronounced ad-

mitted to heaven and worthy of rever-

ence, though not declared a saint. The

posthumous honors of the church can-

not add anything to the measure of

Columbus's greatness.

At a time when the banks are well

supplied with money the gilt-edge pa-

per of Indianapolis should be discounted

for less than 8 per cent., particularly

when these banks are reported to re-

fuse to pay a cent of interest on the

funds of the city, of which at times they

hold considerable quantities.

The American counsel in the Behring

seas case seem to have acquitted them-

selves with great credit. The compli-

ment paid by the president of the

tribunal to Mr. Phelps on the conclusion

of his closing address was probably as

handsome as one as was ever handed

down from the bench to a lawyer at the

bar.

ONE of the good results of the con-

tention for the Democratic candidacy

for Mayor is that the Sullivan regime

has employed a large force of men in

scrapping up the filth in the streets. Such

an indirect method of purchasing votes

is bribery from a moral point of view,

but the cleaning of the streets can be

pleaded in mitigation.

Mr. JOSEPH MEDILL, the veteran edi-

tor, proclaims himself decidedly in

favor of bimetalism, but not of that

kind which would have a 100 cent dol-

lar on one side and a fifty-cent dollar

on the other. He holds that the only

honest and safe system of bimetalism

is that which makes the silver in a

silver dollar actually worth as much as

the gold in a gold dollar. After all is

said, this is the only rational view of

the case.

The Christian Endeavor convention

at Montreal seems to have developed a

good deal of unchristian feeling among

some of the delegates and a still larger

amount among the throwy class of French

Catholics. It is surprising that in the

last decade of the nineteenth century a

convention for the express purpose of

promoting the cause of Christianity

should result in blackguardism and

rioting. The accounts indicate that

both sides were more or less in fault,

though as usual in such cases the trouble

was brought on by a few hot-headed

fools.

WHAT can the Sentinel mean when it

says the Journal was grieved when

Gladstone applied the cloture? The

Journal has expressed no opinion on the subject whatever. If it had, it would have said that the cloture, as applied by Gladstone, was the right thing to do. The measure had been debated, and it was evident that the Tories were seeking to kill the bill by unnecessary delay. In that case, and in all others, after proper time for debate, it is the duty of the majority to bring important measures to a vote. The Sentinel should not create and print such unfounded falsehoods as here referred to. If it is seeking to be sensational, it might reprint its Anarchist editorial in defense of Governor Altveld.

BUSINESS SENTIMENT IN FAVOR OF A SOUND CURRENCY.

No recent utterance on the silver question has been marked by more financial conservatism than the resolutions adopted by the New York Chamber of Commerce. The meeting was fully attended, and over \$300,000,000 of capital was represented. The preamble to the resolutions, admirable alike for its clearness of language and force of statement, was convincing to the point that the present partial paralysis of business will not be cured until money can be obtained by manufacturers and merchants at moderate rates of interest, and that this condition could not be expected until confidence in the stability of all the money of the country shall be thoroughly re-established, so that the lender may not fear repayment in dollars less valuable than those he lends. The report of the meeting shows that the cause of silver was ably presented, but its advocates recognized the necessity of maintaining its parity with gold, and the resolutions were so worded as to command the support of all advocates of a sound currency. It was the overwhelming sentiment of the meeting that the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act should be unconditionally repealed.

The speech that seemed to have greater weight with the Chamber, judging from the applause with which the report was punctuated, was that of Mr. John Claffin, who argued that the United States had been chiefly responsible for the demonization and depression of silver, because its course had made it easy for other nations to abandon silver and to get gold instead, and that this country could now help toward the re-monetization of silver in no other way than by ceasing to buy or keep that metal, by throwing its products on the markets of the world, and by getting and keeping all the gold it could. In that way, only, he maintained, would other nations be forced to consider whether they could get along with gold alone as a metallic basis. Mr. Claffin said he thought it a shame that silver should be demonized, but practically the world, except ourselves, had been demonizing the white metal, and we had made it easy for them to do so because we had sent them our gold and they had been piling up gold while we had been piling up silver. "I have always been most hopeful until recently," said Mr. Claffin, "that it would be possible for the nations of the earth to get together and remonetize silver. I should be glad if we could safely remonetize silver ourselves, but it seems to me that in view of the experience which we have had, it would be the most hazardous experiment that could possibly be undertaken for us to endeavor to support silver alone, and that is what we are trying to do with the Sherman act." The hearty endorsement of these views by the New York Chamber of Commerce shows that its members are capable of rising above partisan and factional clamor and holding fast to principles which they believe to be for the general good. The secretary of the chamber was instructed to send a copy of the resolutions to all chambers of commerce, boards of trade and other commercial bodies throughout the United States, with a letter addressed to the president of each, requesting early action on the subject. It is quite safe to predict that when this action is taken it will show that the business sentiment of the country is unanimously in favor of a sound currency.

RELATED SECTIONALISM.

The Chicago Herald, the most ultra of the free-trade Cleveland organs in the country, in commenting on the report that Representative Springer, of Illinois, may be dropped from the head of the ways and means committee, says: "Mr. Springer's forced retirement would be a grave political mistake, especially if he should be succeeded by Mr. Wilson. The latter was a confederate soldier, and while he may be a man of ability and integrity, the people of the North, whether Republicans or Democrats, will object to a committee made up of Southern brigadiers which is to undertake the important work of revising and, in great measure, remodeling our system of tariff taxation."

Except when an ex-confederate has displaced a Union soldier or has beaten a Democratic Union soldier as competitor for the President's favor, Republican papers have ceased to talk of "Southern brigadiers." It certainly is time that leading Northern Democrats should cease to discriminate against "Southern brigadiers." Much less can the paper which applauds the selection of Hoke Smith discriminate against men who served in the confederate army. As a matter of fact, the ablest men in Congress on the Democratic side are Southern men who saw service in the confederate army. Such men as Harris, Morgan, Gordon, Mills and Ransom of the Senate, and Blount, Breckinridge, Herbert, Culbertson and a dozen others of the House have been for years the able men of the Democratic party in Congress. The late President Hayes a few years ago gave it as his experience that the confederate brigadiers were more honorable men as opponents than their Northern party associates. So far as Republicans are concerned, they hold the ex-confederates who fought in the front during the war as infinitely better men than those who, in the North, skulked in the rear of the Northern armies, inciting desertions, opposing drafts and organizing Golden Circles. Republicans would prefer to see them in places of trust rather than those who were copperheads. As for the present, the affairs of the country would be safer in the hands of men like Senators Morgan of Alabama and Gordon of Georgia than in those of the Altvelds, the Mayors Harrison, the David Hills and the leaders of Tammany Hall. If the free-trade policy of the Democratic platform and of the Chicago Herald is to be given the force of law, Republicans had just as soon that the measure should be framed by Southern men as by the representatives of the importers in New York or the Springers of the old copperhead Democracy.

Why Senator Sherman was angry. One cannot blame Senator Sherman for losing his temper when, even at this late day, it is charged that he and his associates clandestinely secured the demonization of silver by causing a clause to be inserted in a section of a general coinage bill in 1873, after the falsity of such an assertion has been proved and published time and again. There was a disagreement between the two houses over a clause in the bill, the House refusing to adopt the Senate amendment, which was as follows:

That at the option of the owner silver may be coined into standard silver dollars, and of the weight of 430 grains Troy, designated in Section 15 of this act as the trade dollar.

There were other disagreements, but the above was one of them. The bill was sent to a conference committee of which Senator Sherman was a member, and that committee reported to both houses the following:

That any owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint to be formed into bars or into dollars of the weight of 430 grains Troy, designated in this act as trade dollars, and no deposit of silver for coinage shall be received; but silver bullion contained in gold deposits, and separated therefrom, may be paid for in silver coin at such valuation as may be from time to time established by the Director of the Mint.

The conference committee added the words within the brackets, and it is that clause which the man who angered Senator Sherman claims to have been clandestinely inserted to demonize silver. The proviso was added to make it clear that silver bullion could not be deposited for coinage into quarters, halves and dimes, the silver coins recognized by another section of the same law. As for the demonization of silver, it was effected in the section which declares that the dollar of 25.8 grains standard gold shall be the unit of value, and by the clause which prohibits the coinage of other coins than those mentioned in the act, the standard silver dollar of 412½ grains not being mentioned. This coinage bill was passed six years before specie resumption and two years before the passage of the resumption act. At that time the government was preparing for the coinage of subsidiary coins, halves, quarters and dimes, to take the place of the scrip of war times. Gold was coined at that time because customs were payable in that metal. As for silver, the bullion in a silver dollar was, at that time, worth more than a gold dollar, and had been so for twenty years. At that time the silver mines of the world were turning out less than half as much bullion as at the present time—a luminous fact that many people who undertake to solve the silver question for other people upon a sound basis either lose sight of or ignore altogether.

THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

Even the compromise army bill now pending in the German Reichstag is a very comprehensive scheme for increasing the army of that empire. It proposes that the effective peace force of the army shall be increased 50,000 at once and shall continue to increase gradually for three years, when the annual increase beyond the present requirements shall be 70,000 a year. It means a trained army of over 4,400,000 men in time of war against a war strength of 3,000,000 under the present system. As France cannot command more than 3,750,000 men at the utmost, it must be evident that this increase of force gives Germany an enormous advantage. If Russia should join France against Germany she could not raise over 2,500,000 men. This alliance could menace Germany were it not for its so-called "triple alliance," but, when reinforced by Austria-Hungary with its war strength of 1,733,553 men, and the army of Italy, whose war strength, including the militia, is over 8,000,000 men, the German Empire would have 8,000,000 men to 6,000,000 mustered by France and Russia. On the face of this presentation the necessity of this bill increasing the German army does not seem warranted, but it is said that the Emperor has not full confidence in his allies. It is said that, in view of the attitude of the Austrian Premier toward Russia, the German government does not fully trust that ally, while it knows that the army of Italy, so formidable on paper, would be of little use in an aggressive war. Such an increase of force as this bill contemplates will at once cement the alliance and deter the foes of Germany from planning a war with Germany. The taking of 4,000,000 of the best men in a nation away from its industries is a burden which is impoverishing one of the most industrious and intelligent peoples in the world. As intelligent people the German masses show an increasing hostility to this policy of turning a nation into a military camp in time of peace, hence the rapid development of the democratic and socialistic sentiment.

GENERAL MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY.

Who is now engaged in trying to formulate a plan for the union of laborers on the farm and in the cities, says:

No organization of labor in this day and generation can be nonpolitical and be effective. The nonpolitical organizations are no good. Our strikes and boycotts are failures to-day, and why? Because capital has elected the judges and rules the courts. The only thing for us to do now is to take the political power into our own hands, and we can do it if we stand together. In this country the majority rules, and certainly the capitalists are not the majority.

This is mischievous talk. It is, in effect,

a recommendation for the organization of a movement to obtain political power to be exercised not for the good of all, but in the interest of a class only. The assertion that capital elects judges and rules courts is anarchistic and untrue. Mr. Powderly does not talk like a good citizen.

GOVERNOR FLOWER, of New York, made

a speech a few days ago to an excited

crowd of people, in which he illustrated the folly of runs on banks. Unfounded rumors had caused a run on the Jefferson County Savings Bank, of Watertown, N. Y., one of the oldest and soundest institutions in the State. When the Governor came down town he found the bank surrounded by a large crowd of depositors, including many working men, who were drawing out their deposits as fast as the money could be paid. After satisfying himself that the bank was perfectly sound he mounted the steps and told the crowd that he had known the president and directors of the bank for many years, and there was not one of them he would not trust with money. He said he had examined the assets of the bank, and found it had nearly \$1,000,000 in gold bonds and mortgages on improved property at one-half its value. Continuing, he said:

I know whereof I speak, and after having carefully examined the condition of the bank, I would not advise you not to withdraw one dollar unless you actually need it. In panic times like these, when the people all want their money, your action is a good one. To keep a larger amount on hand than usual, to get this money the bank officials have to refuse to loan it, and the method of doing it is to loan it on commercial paper, and therefore you restrict trade and thereby throw labor out of employment. The bank is perfectly sound, and the weight of 430 grains Troy, designated in Section 15 of this act as the trade dollar.

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BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Drop a Penny in the Slot.

Rev. Mr. T. J. W. Wood is getting the matter with the Sabbath-school collections? They seem to be falling off steadily.

Deacon Podberry—I think it is the fault of the slot machine.

Will Be a Hit.

Simmons—What are you working on now, Timmins?

Timmins—I am writing a detective story.

Simmons—I thought that field had been worked to death.

Timmins—This is a realistic story. The detective does not detect anything.

Not Much Consolation.

Madge—Just listen to that idiot rattling his money.

Yabber—Well, there is one consolation. The fellow who jingles his money generally hasn't much.

Madge—That ain't the point. I'm not kicking over whether he has much or little. He has more than I have. I haven't enough to rattle.

Simple Enough.

"I can hardly understand," said the gentleman from Massachusetts, "what system of ethics obtains out here, by which a man who steals is hanged, while a murderer is allowed to go scot-free."

Yabber—Just this way," said the Arizona gentleman, "and simple enough when you look at it right. When a fellow kills another one, it is a private affair between him and the fellow he kills, and ain't no sign that he is liable to be killed" some one else. But when he starts out to steal, he's liable to be killed by the police, and so we get rid of him for the good of the community."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

THE health of Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, in Samoa, has greatly improved.

MADAME DE VALSAYRE, a foreign champion of woman's rights, has started a crusade for the admission of feminine writers to the French Academy.

Mrs. Lucy Strong says: At Montreal, they show the visitors, among other curiosities and trophies, a small cannon captured from the Americans at the battle of Bunker Hill. One American woman to whom it was exhibited looked sharply at the official in charge and said, with spirit, "Well, you've got the cannon, but I guess we've got the hill!"

MOUNT TACOMA is the highest mountain in the United States, according to the six measurements taken by F. C. Plummer, civil engineer, of the city of Tacoma. The measurement shows the mountain to be over 7,000 feet high, and is the highest mountain in this country, is only 14,888 feet in height.

BARON ALPHONSE ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, has now only one eye. In the course of a hunt which he gave his estate in France last fall one of his guests accidentally shot him in the eye. Although the best specialists in Europe tried to save the organ, it was found impossible. The eye was taken out a few days ago. It was feared that the sight of the other eye would be impaired.

The only sign of great age in Marshal MacMahon, who recently celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday, is his lack of teeth. When a molar passes the time of its usefulness the ex-President accepts the loss philosophically, and refuses to allow an assistant to repair the damage. He attributes his great old age to temperate living and abstemiousness (the Marshal's name is Patrick) and to the absence in his own character of malice and ambition.

It is not easy to be a sleeping-car porter on a long-distance train. He gets no sleep himself, except a wink now and then after he has the shoes blacked, and he is held to a strict accountability for everything that can be scratched, broken or torn. No matter at what hour the train arrives, he must have all berths made up, unless the passengers refuse to rise, and his ear in a clean and presentable condition. He has a long sleep when he reaches town. The worst enemies that the porter has are women, who want pillows at all hours, who require several times a day to have their feet washed and their feet for them, and who carry their own food, making tea over a lamp and getting things on the table and floor. They usually forget to give him a tip.

Each clergyman should pity take home his own shoes.

And offer now his faithful flock A few weeks of vacation.

LET THE UN-ARMED FIT THE CRIME.

The little Japs are cunning chaps.

They try their best to please.

'T is strange to see them serve out tea

While on their Japan knees.

—Puck.

A Democratic Paper Talks Protection.